AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

We have received dates from the South to the 4th inst . from which we make the following summary of news
The papers received are the Richmond Enquirer and Norfolk Day Book, of November 4. The latter is printed on brown wrapping paper. It is the only paper published in Norfolk, and says, as bad as the paper is, it has not enough of it to print more than one-fourth of its edition It has hopes, however, of being able to get a supply

in It has hopes, however, of being able to get a supply of white paper in a few weeks:—

Arkansas is rapidly filling the call for 5,000 volunteers. The difficulty among the Creeks is not yet actited. Advices from Fort Smith report the smallpor reging there.

The Galveston Civilian says that Gen. Hohert has from eight to ten companies obered him daily, for the protocolon of that city and yichility. They are, however, chiefly mounted men, whereas infantry are required. It is expected be will have ton thousand men by the 16th inst.

The 15th of November has been designated by Jeff. Pavis as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer in the Confederate Shires.

Over \$50,000 worth of clathing has been received at Richmond, voluntarily contributed by citizens of the Con-federate States for the benefit of the soldiers.

federate States for the benefit of the soldiers.

Heavy Rewillings Tyson, of Maryland, has been appointed an acting midehigman in the Confederate mays, and ordered to report to Commander Kennedy, on board the steamer Richmond, at Aquila creek.

On Saturday and there were 1.711 prisoners of war in Richmond. In the last sixt on days the prisoners there had eaten as \$2.000 worth or beef. Since the war commanced 2.635 prisoners have been brought to Richmond. The conduct of those taken near Leesberg is well spoken of by the Evapairer. On Montaly had 51 prisoners were to leave Richmond for Columbia, S. C.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

ITS DESTINATION CONSECTIBED TO BE FORT ROYAL.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 4.]

Our summerry of rows from the North is of more interest to-day than manal. The saling orders of the great naval expedition will now soon be at an end; and perhaps before these lines shall be printed the telegraph will toll us where the blow has fallen. After reading these orders, however, we cannot join in the opinion which, to some extent, prevails, that the coatemplated landing is intended on any comparatively scalated and undefended spot. If this giant force is to lake possession of some sand barr or marshy bland, or seasons will have been successful and the soldiers land in such heavy array, and with the admonistion that their courage will probably be tested? If we judge thise orders by the ordinary rules and in connection with the Northern boasts that a terrible blow is to be struck, and at our very vit's, we cannot but conclude that it is expected to debark either in the vicinity of a strong Confederate canny or of a large Confederate city. Applying these ties, Fensacola and Charleston, and Savannah and New Orleans are the points which present themselves to our mind. There is something so absurd in the injunction to keep the expedition close together, and to land it a legal time of beats, and with claborate preparations, for the purpose of capturing Sand Point or Mosquite Barr of Alligator Eilet, that it is difficult to con-

ceive that the Northern generals would thus make themselves ridiculous.

If the expedition attempt to land at an important point we hope that our force would be sofficient for their repulse. If among the pines and swamps, they will have committed a great folly, and injure! themselves, not us. We are not, however, without other hopes. The winds have been howling and the clouds have been pouring out their floods. We confess it—the blact of the storm has sounded in our erre like sweetest music. It has made us think of the Spanish armada that sailed in great pempon grand design, but was dispersed by the winds and vanquished without meeting an enemy. Who knows but that stormy Hatterian was created for such a time of this? Who can tell but that the rocks and sands of the Plorida can shall prove the instruments of Providence to punish the wickedness of man? The grand heet sailed on Tuesday, the 29th. On Pricky afternoon the storm commenced. Three days hat ithus elapsed. Where the fleet had got to—whether the storm there raged, and whether it claimed its prey—we have yet to learn. But whother by the winds of heaven, or by the blessing of Heaven on Southern valor, we trust soon to be able to announce that the fleet which sailed from Hampton Roads is a fleet that stall never more return, unless, indeed, under another flag.

[From the Norfelk Day Book, Nov. 4.1]

We understand that a gentleman werked it this cite.

under another flag.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 4.1]

We understand that a gentleman arrived in this city several days since who reports that a vessel recently arrived on the coast of South Carolina, in an apparent state of distress, from some of the Brittsh Islands, bound to Baltimere. Some of her sails and rigging had been cut away, as though she had been in a gale, and she was endeavoring to make her way into Charleston harbor for the purpose of getting relief. She was overhauled by the federal fleet off that coast, and by them fitted up with such needed repairs as would enable her to keep on her way.

reagral fleet off that coast, and by them fitted up with such needed repairs as would enable her to keep on her way.

They then put their mail on board of her. She loft there and soon sot an opportunity and dedged in either to their and soon sot an opportunity and dedged in either to charleston or some other Southern port, where she was delivered over to the Confederates, with her valuable cargo. On an examination of the letters in the mail from the Yankee fleet it was found that considerable information leaked out as to the intention of the invading fleet which lately left Hampton Roads. It appears from this source of information that their design is to attack Charleston in force from three different points or approaches, and it may be that Port Royal is one of these points. This information luckily has been in the possession of the Charleston authorities long enough to give them an opportunity to prepare for their reception, that is, if they can place any reliance on it.

It is quite likely that the severe gale which has been aweeping along our Southern coast, and which prevailed here on Saturday morning with so much force, has either sunk or driven on shore a portion of the fleet, or it may be has so acattered them as to delay the time of contemplated attack. If this should prove a correct surmise then it will only give us some additional time to make preparations, and at one point where we suspect they intend to attack a few days only gained would enable us to defy the attack of the Hessians.

Now, what is stated above may probably have some connection with the following, which we find in the Richmond Examiner of Saturday morning; we say it may have some connection with the following which we find in the Richmond Examiner of Saturday morning; we say it may have some connections with the following which we find in the Richmond Examiner of Saturday morning; we say it may have some connections with the following which we find in the Richmond Examiner of Saturday morning; we say it may have some connections.

has—we merely tell it as it was told to us, without youching for its correctness.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 2.]
It is understood that the government has information, the particulars of which are not given to the public, that furnishes grounds in the belief that the Yankee fleet were preparing to laind at Port Royal, in South Carolina. There is said to be here one of the most capacious and finest harbors on the atlantic const, with but few natural advantages for its defence. It is thought not improbable that the enemy may attempt to move inland towards charleston. THE STORM.

A despatch from Charleston reports the late storm of the highly violent along the whole Southern coast. The Norfolk Day Book of Monday says — A very severe orm of vi.a and rain, accompanied with thander and saturday at mon. The wind blowed most terrifically, aweeping down trees, fences, &c., in its course, and if they were within reach of it, must have had a most serious effect on the fleet which lately sailed from Old Point We learn that the various camps near the city suffers very severely. The flies were torn olf and scattered, but at one time it was thought every tent would be blown down.

BROWNLOW'S OPPOSITION TO SECESSION.

From the Knoxvilie (Tenn.) Whig.]
Some we do ago three efficies of the Confederate army called in to see as, who proved to be very gentlemanly men, from Mississippi, and who announced that they were formerly Clay whigs. One of them, representing the three, addressed us in substance, to this effect:—
Mr. Brownlow, we have called through curiosity to see

the three, addressed us in substance, to this effect:—

"Mr. Brownlow, we have called through curiosity to see the most obstance and in America, and to learn why you hold on to a Union which has gone by the board."

We gave them, in reply, substancially what follows:—
Gentlemen—I am glad to see you, and in the spirit of cador, I will tell you why I have never piched into the work of breaking up the Union. I have considered that, as our fathers fought through seven long years of gloom, and poverty, and trial, to establish the Union, and submitted to every sacrifice of blood and treasure, with their homes and principal cities often occapied by hostile armies, that we, their children, should be slow to surrender the great and glorious work of their hands. I have never considered the election of Lincoln as afficient cause for dissolving the Union, and I kneep up a distinction between Lincoln and the government. I did all count to prevent the election of Lincoln; and when elected, I regarded him as I did his corrupt prodecessor Buchman, as only in possession of the government for four short years, and felt it my duty to submit to the one as I had done to the other, having no sympathy with either. Knowing, as I do, that certain but men in the South have long desired to bring upon our country the divading state of things we now winess, I could never obtain my consent to set with them. I was born and reased in the Old Dominon, as were my parents before me, my will and children were born in Tonnessee; all have is here, and I am a Southern men. But If you, gentennes, can continue me of my error, in one single respect, I am prepared to go with you into this revolution, for it is nothing more or less; satisfy me that this whole thing is not an effort on the part of the most corrupt and prolligate or ganization known as the democratic party, put down by the people, to reinante inself again, in the one of securing the independence of the South.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE EXPLINISH NEAR EDWARDS' FERRY.

The Lymon, Wirror his an account of the skirmish on Torsday (the day after the battle near Loesburg, Va.), between the between that the table near Loesburg, Va.), between the between and Confederates. This took piace near Edwards' Ferry, where the folie als were discovered to be planting a listney. General living, on making this discovery occured deneral Barkasials to attack them. The companies of Capitals Echicot and McElrey were thrown out as skirmishers, and get within thirty yards of the foderals before being fired upon. The advanced companies returned the fire, and were quickly joined by the regiment, who, upon reaching the fence, delivered a well directed fire upon the retreating foderals. The regiment, with declerating shouts, leaped the fence, moking for the creemyla battery, several headred yards in advance, and listled. During this running fire of the regiment the enemy opened upon it with shot and shell from the three guins on this side the river, and from their batteries on the oppoints side, killing, however, but two of our men, Lieut, Fluker and private Simmons, of Capt. McElroy's company. The loss of the anemy was between forty met fifty. The lateness of the loan being then nearly night, prevented a simultaneous attack by the Seventeenth and Eighteenth regiment—otherwise the battery would have been asken and our list of presences largely in croased. The enemy was at least 4,000 strong, and were protected by lessey teatters is on the opposite side of the river besides a large number of rifle pits on this side.

On Wednesday merning, Gen. Evans withdrew his forces a few miles south of Leesburg, to await reinforcements, but ere they arrived the enemy had again recrossed the river, and there was nothing for them to do.

Fiver, and there was nothing for them to do.

MOYEMENTS OF WISE AND HIS LEGION.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, Nov. 4.

General Wise is still confined to his room, but he is convalescent and receives a large number of visiters.

The Wise Lagion will be withdrawn from Western Virginia, and another sent to replace it, but its future destination is unknown. Breckinridge wants to take it with its fighting commander to Kentucky, but Wise thinks the enemy have serious designs on North Carolina, and prefers to go there. Wherever he goes the enemy will meet a "Cour de Lion."

a "Cour de Lion."

The Enquirer has raised the flag of Davis and Stephens, whose re-election it favors.

There is a great scarcity of printing paper at Richmend, and the Enquirer, in consequence, has cut off all subscribers who are in arrears.

The Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company has just declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company is to be held at Charlottesville to morrow.

One hundred white girls, to work on cartridges at the laboratory in Richmond, are advertised for in the Enquirer. There are two places of amusement open in Richmond

There are two places of anisement open as PUTTING DEAD YANKEES TO A NEW USE.

[From the Norfelk Pay Book, Nov. 4.]

We have recently seen some candles which we were told and been made from tallow and fat fried from dead Yancees who had been sign in reveral of the battles which and been made from tallow and fat fried from dead Yan-kees who had been sini in reveral of the battles which have taken place between them and the Southerners. We don't know whicher our informant was joking or not, bet-cerfain it is the candles look mean enough, and stink bad enough, to have commated from such a source.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTHERS MONRON, Va., Nov. 1, 1801.
Animating Scenes At Camp Hamilton—Celebration of
"Hallow Eee" by the Union Coast Guard, Col. Wardrop— Style of Amuseum it Indulged In—The Ups and Downs of the Regiment—Alouse and Neglect from the Authorities—Return of Coptain P. A. Davis, Proceed Marshal—His Reception by Gen. Weel—Another Flag of Truce, With Ladies and Children for Dick—The Post Office With Lasties and Cautier for Dicti--The Post Office Department at the Fori-Something About the Adams Ex-press Company-Payment of the Toopt-The Halleras Steamer, de., de. Camp Hamilton last evening was the scene of great estivity among the Union Coast Guard-Col. D. W.

Wardrop—formerly known as the ill-fated Naval Brigade, The occasion of the hilarity was the celebration of "Hallow Eve," an institution observed with considerable coremony in England, Scotland and Ireland. Indepen-dent of the numerous camp fives burning, all the streets of the camp were illuminated with magic and Chinese lanterns, transparencies of all kinds abounded, and a general good time was had all around. The devices on the transparencies were unique, mirthful and sad. The most popular of the officers were duly honored with havtheir counterfeits represented on canvass. All the games incident to "Hallow Eve" celebrations were gone through with, such as "Ducking for Applea," "Hanging Candles," "Nuts and Raistes," &c. A portion of Colonel Weber's men—the Twentieth New York Volumteers-came over to the camp of the Coast Guard and sang several sengs, and the band of the Forty-eighth song several sones, and the bend of the Forty-eight. Formsylvania regiment screneded Colones Wardrop and officers, and also played several airs for the enjoyment of the men. The manner in which the poor follows enjoyed themselves was gratifying to behold. Since their first enlistment under Washington A. Bartlett, of diamonal weading notoriety, these men have been kicked as cumed about, and not even as much as a murmur escaped their lips. Even two weeks ago a large portion of the regiment was working on disches with nothing on except the very poorest kind of under clothing. Bowever, Colonel Wardrop is an energedic officer, and networkstanding the Coast Guard are still deficient in clothing, hats and shoes, their discipline is perfect, and they are, next to Colonel Max Wober's regiment, the best comeaned in charge of General Mansfeld.

It is high time that the War Department should knew its best men, and provide for them accordingly. Every regiment on the Point is better provided for than the Coast Guard, and because of the blunders of designing men the poor devide composing the regiment must needs be the suggerers. In the hilarity of the occasion last evening Colonel Wardrop gave his men free license, and not the slightest excess was indulged in. Everything passed off very quietly, and in proper season has coromonics closed.

The officers most favored by the men with Pansparent illustrations were Colonel D. W. Wardrop, Mejor Gustav B. Holleday, Adjutant J. Franklin Bates, Quartermaster E. H. Noyes, Surgeon Johnson Clark, Captain Richard Nixon, of Company A, who distinguished himself at Satteras Intel (and who took the rebel Commodore Barron'sword, and turned the weapon over to General Butler), Captain Js. H. Hart, of Company E, and others. It is to be hoped that this regiment will meet with due **stention from the United State Quartermaster's Department, inasmuch as it is a glaring fact that the State of New York has long ago decarded the zeno, and from the vised of the position in his absence. The General Rushe Tennsylvania regiment acremaded Colones Wardrop and officers, and also played several airs for the enjoyment of

finds an able and energette assistant.
This morning another flag of truce was sent to Craney Island, having on board nineteen laddes, one gentleman and eight children. The slag of truce wont in charge of Captain Elias B. Carlin, United States artillery, Aid-de Camp to General Wool.

Among the institutions at this place the most notewor-

Aid de Camp to General Wool.

Among the institutions at this place the most noteworthy are those of the Post Office and of the Adams Express Company. Both of them occupy respective casemates, and in the former an unusually heavy amount of business is transacted—all the mails for the dictation having to pass through this office. Especially during the compagation of the monster fleet at this point, the number of letters received here for the boldlers and sallors of the expedition was enormous. Mr. Crane, the Postmaster, has introduced great discipline in his department, and besiness is transacted here with great regularity.

The Adams Express Company is also another famous and much needed branch of dementic jurisprudence. Through its extensive facilities friends of the soldiers are enabled to send may little trides and knickuseks to the camps at a comparatively low sum. The government also avails itself of these facilities and patronizes the express company to carry the bullion for the pay of the troops. The Adams Express Company, likewise the Post Office, did an immonse deal of traffic with the fleet, and pair to the starting of the expedition nearly \$50,000 were sent through this channel by soldiers in the expedition. The superintendent at this point is Ar. John D. Sanborn, an energetic and faithful officer.

The pay rolls of the troops comprising the Department of Virginia have been doly madecout, and in a day or two the froeps expect to draw their pay for the leafures to their relatives. The long expected hour for the sailing of the Hatters steamer has at last arrivect. The S. R. Spaniding left the harbor last evening at eleven o'clock, leavily freighted with stores, &c., for the troops in the Old North State.

FORTRISS MONROE, Va., Nov. 2, 1861. N. Y. S. V.—A Short Sketch of His Life—Demise of a Noted Secessionist at the Hygela Hospital—Resignation of Major Callin, Aid to General Wool—Treatment of the "Contrabands" —General Order Issued by the Command-ing General Relating to their Sustenance and Pay— Vigilance of Guards and Pickets—Sibley Tents for the Troops, de., de.

This morning's mail brought the intelligence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Buchanan Elder-late of the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers, at pre, sent in garrison at the fort, in command of Colonel John E. Bendix. The intelligence of his death fell like a bomb shell among the officers and members of this fine regi-Similar Control Court of the provided of the court of the ment. Being one of the first members to organize the

Massenberg, aged sixty-three. His family consisted of three-children, one son and two daughters. The former is in the rebel army, and the latter are at Raleigh, N. C., and at Jackson. At the occupation of Hampton by our troops the old man was found sick abod, and his unnatural children fied and left their suffering parent to take care of himself. A faithful old negro woman remained with the old man until he closed his eyes nover to wake again. His funeral took place this afternoon at Hampton, where some of our officers had him interred in the family vault. Lieutenant Colonel Lynde Catlin, Jr., an aid of Major General Wool, formerly connected with the First resignant, union Brigado, Colonel Fardelle, offered his resignation as staff officer, which was accepted by the General, Colonel Catlin having received an appointment in the Fifteenth United States infantry, and was ordered to Kentacky. In a special order of this date the fact was promulgated from headquarters.

The contrabands congregated at the Point are very numerous, netwithstanding a large number have been sent on the expedition. Those that are here are well treated and taken care of, and in order to let them know what the department is willing to do for them, the commanding General has issued the following general order, which is very important—

General has issued the following general order, which is very important—

GENERALOSDERS—NO. 34.

Headquarters Dirakrates of Vindish, Nov. 1, 18df.

The following pay and allowances will constitute the valuation of the labor of the contrabands at work in the engineer, ordernes, ordernes are of the engineer, ordernes, ordernes are contrabled or described o

engineer, ordanace, quartermaster, commission and an incident departments at this point, to be paid as hereinatter mentioned:—

Class I. Negro men over eighteen years of age, and able bedded, \$10 per month, one ration and the necessary amount or clothing.

Class 2. Negro boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, and sickly and infinin megro men, \$5 per menth, one ration and the necessary amount of clothing.

The Quartermaster will farnish all the clothing. The operation and the necessary amount of clothing the commission of the clothing of the control of the clothing. The operation of the clothing of the control of the clothing of the control of the clothing of the control of the clothing of the departments reagectively) each individual of the second class \$1 per month for their own use. The remainder of the many valuation of their labor will be instead ever to the Quartermaster, who will deduct from it the east of clothing issued to them, the balance will constitute a fund to be expended by the Quartermaster may be controlled in the control of the commanding officer of the department, for the support of the voment and children and these that are unable to week.

For any unusual amount of labor performed they may receive extra pay, verying from fifty cents to one adalar, this to be paid by the superclass of the control of the money valuation will be paid of sickness for six consecutive days, or ton days a any one month, one haif of the noney valuation will be paid then ton days in any one month all pay and alwances coase.

Fy command of Major General JOHN E. Woot.

escape with it, and every important information to the enemy.

This state of affairs can be no longer tolerated. No

This risks of affaire can be be longer tolerated. No officer who does not quality himself for a vigilant discharge of this duty, either as officer of the day or commander of a picket or grand guard, will be permitted to remain as an esheer in this department.

The commanding General would again call the attention of officers with go out with patrons or upon any duty which may carry them beyond the grander picket gunto, to the orders possished, forbidding placetring or interfering in any way with the persons or property or officers not in arranagams or globg aid or comfort to the enemies of the Guited Stater. By currented Widel.

WM. D. Whirel, Assistant folipiant General.

The heavy rains of the past few weeks have placed the troops in rather uncompetable positions. Requisitations have been made for Sibley tents, which will probably active next week. In these tents steves can be interactional agreeter number of men assembled in one of them shan in the old "schioned walternt.

FOR SEES MONROP Va., Nov. 5; 1861. Arrival of the S. R. Spoulding from that Place—The True Persion of the Story—Foundation at the Intel—Suffering of the Proops—The News from the Expedition—The Parifi-sations of Newyorl News—Special Order in Relation to Landing of Boats After Dark, &c.—Matters at Comp Mamilton—Preparation for the Winter—Recignation and Promotions in the Transicial Regiment—Colonel Mass Vieler Comising to New Yorls—in a Pertough—Vast Influe of Contemporate—The Westim, the Sec.

of Contrabands—The Weati w., dc., dc.
The reported fight at Hatters Inlet, of which I made up extract from the Richmond Emissine; of waters made an extract from the Richmond Emissine; of yesterday's date and sent-on per telegraph, turns out to be another piece of rotest brownds, a la Hollins at New Orleans. The Steamer S. R. Spandling arrive where early this morning, and from despatches received by her from Gen. Williams—I learn that the Garlew was in the vicinity of Hatterns Inlet, in company with four more robel steamers, and only first two shorts, after which the whole five scampored off like a hert of wolves frightened by a firebrand. The extract which "we" (the Evaniner) were allowed to make from Captain Hunter's report to the rebel Navy Department sounded very fine, no doubt, to the rebels' ears; but there are always two sides to a

reliable. From your Hattergo Injet corre wondence von will no bubt learn that the late prevalent gale played have with the fortifications and the occupants of that position Not alone were the intrenchments greatly demograd-but the greater portion of the personal effects of the off cers were swept away by the overflowing tide. A num-ber of the officers of the Ninth New York Voluntoers and the Twentieth Indiana regiment arrived here sick; some of them were allowed to proceed home to recuperate, and others remain here at the Hygeis Respital, in charge of the efficient surgeon, Dr. Bentieue. Captain Andrew S. the efficient surgeen, Dr. Bentioue. Captain Andrew S. Graham, of Cempany A. Ninth regiment, and Lieutenant Webster, of the same regiment, have received a furlough, the former for two weeks and the latter for thirty days, to recruit their heads. The state of things reported by them is perfectly awful. What will be done by the authorities to anotherate the condition of the peer men stationed at the latter remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that ancoor will immediately be sent them, and that the Spandding will not be allowed to remain here ten days before she is sent back with provisions, see. The guideat Montello, commended by Lieut. Daniel L. Braine, arrived here last evening from Charleston, and reported having weathered the gold of a standay, forly miles from Bull's Bay, on the south Carolina coast, all safe, and having weathered the gold in a substantial manner. This was cheering news, as thatramsport Balvidero came in shout twelve o'clock in the day, disabled, and reported the fice scattered. By that time this will appear before your readers the blow will undoubtedly have been struck, and we will learn, probably through, rebejonancis, the result of the expedition.

At the fort everything is quiet. Lieut. Cal. George Namann, of the Third artillery of whom I spoke in my letter of yeasterday, has been ordered to Newport News. It will be well for him to make seme alterations in the breast works orected there, as even to me, inexperienced in field fortifications and intronchments, the let-dia-post is not of cufficient strength to withhead a rilled samon ball. I do not intend to find facilit with any of the minnersot, and the have general coder of the minnersot, and the have, General Wool has been very particular in allowing boats to leave the what yes after dark, and has charged Harbor Baster Mollward with the execution of the general order on this subject. Graham, of Company A. Ninth regiment, and Lieutenant

been very particular in agovang owns to have the wharves after dark, and has charged larbor blater Millward with the execution of the general order on this subject.

The following special order was also promulgated yesterday, for the beneit of whomsoever it may concern.—

HEADQUARTERS, DETARTHEN OF MINISTAN, SECIAL OFFICE, DANSON, NO. 3, 1861.

SECIAL OFFICE—NO. 99.

First—The resignation of First Leutenant Theo O'Brion, of the Second regiment, N. Y. S. Y., is accepted, and he is hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Second—The field efficer of the day at For Monroe will be particular in his visits to the guards postel for the protection of the public property—such as their or-housed and their contents belonging to the Quarternater's, Subsistence and Ordzance Departments—and the bests and wharves outside the fort.

Lieutenant Jas Milwood, Jr., Harbor Maser, will designate a point at which beats bringing orsters to Old Point shall land, and cause them to deposit heir shells at a spot to be designated by the Quarternastica.

Major Halleday, of the Union Coast Guard, commander at the Rip Raps, will exercise due care in redecting the whorf at that place against algriy by atsumblas teaching there. He will direct the captains of sneabonts to approach the wharf with caution and secure distributes to approach the wharf with caution and secure distributed by the Content of the Wolf, Major General JOHS F. WOOL.

WM. D. Wimpus, Assistant Adjutant General.

Maior Le Grand Cumon, aid to Major General Wed, has returned this morning after an absence of over two weeks and assumed his duties. He accompanied the General on a ride to Camp Hamilton. At the latter place there is also a dearth of news, and the trop stationed there are leading any life and make the best of the monotony incident to a stationary encapement. The regiment of Colone Mix Weber, the Twentah New York Volk Volk towers, however, are making the most of their time in preparing for the winter. The white lates of camp whom are intersperate

Colonel Francis Weiss is also a member, Colonel Weber will receive a furlough, to visit New York, this privilege not having as yet been accorded this brave officer since his command has been in the field, now a period of over six months. Colonel Weber will no doubt meet with a hearty reception at the hands of his numerous friends in the metropolis, and I hardly know of any man who is more deserving of it than he. In his absence the command will devolve upon Lieutenant Colonel Weiss, also distinguished at the Hatterns lulet affair.

Contrabands at this peat are as numerous as bees in a hive. The importations for the past two days amount to first-three head. Yesterday thirty-seven cane in at one time from Smithfield, across Norfolk, and to-day sixteen more were added to our already extensive stock. Let them come on: Uncle San is willing to take eare of them, even if their chivalvic masters are not. Here they at least receive decent food and clothing, which in Dixie land is a thing not to be mentioned, capetally as far as ciething is concerned.

The propoler braisages, laden with water, left here at twelve o'clock to join the expedition. She also carried the mastia and baggace accumulated for the troops of General Sherman, at this post. Also the news of the resignation of General Sherman, at this post. Also the news of the resignation of General Sherman, at this post.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Louwness, Ky., Nov. 4, 1881.

Gen. Themas' Report of Affairs in Missouri—Rev. General

Polk—Rebel Force in the State—The Union Advance

Army—River Engagement—Latest Intelligence at Comp

The condition of military affairs and the plan of the campaign in this State daily grow more plainly percepti, ble and encouraging. Gen. Sherman may see a necessity for 250,000 men here, as stated by Adjutant General Thomas in his report, but the strategic movements now

going on are not unlikely to prove nearly as effective as would that unwisely force.

It is generally conceded that Peter has been robbed to pay Pael, or, to be more positive, that the raint Archbishop, General Polk, at Columbus, has been robbed of his men to supply this by true or not signifies but little. No matter what but prices generally are well maintained. After book's force may be, Padecub had nothing to feer from him, fields generals and soldless have an aversion of fraction; but the Western shares, especially him. Robol generals and soldiers have an aversion to attacking men in intronchments. It is a matter of regret, however, that the inactivity displayed at Farticah slying about the conciry. I have sent you the sintenents of different gentlemen, who put the force of the rebels at Bowling Green at from twenty to ninety themsand. Many of the gentiement making these reports I look on as reliable men, but I doubt not these who speak of a heavy force were mistaken and misled. Our tears are not to exaggerate the datger that causes them. Even General Sterman's fears here caused him to think he needs much better supplied than he deserves, and the army its General, who is totally incompetent to han one that number of men. Granting him as many

inder him is to be commissioned on account of its General, who is totally incompotent to ham, the that mamber of noral General Methods being in his facet with some will not asser than equal that concesseding against him, and actually threatening him at adopting so the concessed Methods being in his facet with 30,000 men, General Methods being in his facet with 30,000 men, General Methods being in his facet with 30,000 men, General Methods being him to the facet with 50,000 men for one of the blood they have finited and constantly running and expert or more of the blood they have finited called facon creek, a small, clear and constantly running stream. We make also fices raise and constantly running stream. We make also fisces raise and constantly running stream. We make also fisces river and sixty-six from Louisville. The advance of the creek, consisting of colonel Cottonnece's fixth indians, san clonel Baard's First Kentsucky eswalry are already at the river, thereguarters being in the now almost General Variety of Munfordsville.

General Ward, threatening the right facek of the enemy, has with resoftenements of about 4,000 men, making his whole force about 5,000, pussed-forward again to his old positional Generalous, and is making proparations to cross the head waters of Green river, advancing simultaneously with Method Council Binselfshood.

General Critenderbas just made himselfshood in the region of the meeth of Big Barren river. His main force is in the neighborhood of Morganiowa, in Butler county, his advance in object precaded Woodhory, about five miles for the river, advancing simultaneously with Method force river as the middle of the river, ewhich was crussed on a few ferried by 100 cavalry, 100 infantry and two pheces of artitlery, under Captain Burbridge, encountered has Tuesday also the open force we in the middle of the river, which was crussed on a few ferried by 100 cavalry, 100 infantry and two pheces of artitlery, under Captain Burbridge with his whole force the same him of the priver. The me

real macessary. Once at markers the or toroghinareal collection, General Schoopf will be only about thirty makes
from branklin, on the line of the relificad and in the rear
of Buckner. All this your realers can see at a glance,
and competiend mucks more readily than fromany description I might write. Whenever
force he may have, General Buckner cannot
exist in his surrounded position long, and will
be compelled to retreat towards Russellville and Hopthaville. All this can be accomplished without 250,000
kner, and I magine, without a battle of any moment.
The sigh of regret that encaped the hearts of the Union
won hore on the retirement of General Scott wear also
one of generaciles. We shake on beads and say gloomity.—'The king is dend," but then the young Prince
must be welcomed, and sa we exclaim—'Long live the
King," and wish he may be as true a man and as good a
general sins predecesor was.

Later information, reserved this morning, states that
Beckner has retired, with his whole force, from Howing
Grean, retreating as for as Bussellville. So section a
standard was not expected. The information is from a
secolout notice, and it resided at headquartery. Whe
ther true or not matters little. Should be remain as
leaving forces he will have shortly to fight a much supetion force at a disadvantage.

Bowing Green he will have vice force at a disadvantage

[From the Troy Dinas, Nov 6.]

A very said and sleeping ascidant occurred at the Assematiths morning. The fund observation through which cartriages pass after the cylinders have been formed and filed with powder is to cout them with grosse. This is a work of some danger, and in order to guard acquisis the probabilities of accident, a weedon building has been put for the invesce security for the invesce. a work of some danger, and in order to gamed sections the probabilities of accident, a weeden building has been particle in provide purpose, separated from the laboratory, in which cylinders are fibed and in that the not greate was applied. About nine o'clock, while work was going forward here—there being six men in the building at the time—an explosion occurred. It seems that, they had many finished a job upona sort of cartridge, which is somewhat disspreadle to make, and one of the young men, in his jubiation at the prospect of being shortly placed upon another kind of work, was expering about, when a pen of heated greate was poured upon the cartridges and the locar powder lying about. In a moment there was a combation of all the dangerous material in the shantly, which was itself overthrown. Of the six men engaged in it, not a single one escaped injury. All were burned in a misst dreadful manner. Their injuries were found to be of the meast await character, and such as to produce extracting agony, consisting of the burning of the hands and face, which was no very serious that in some cases like flesh had been remarked, while from all the skin was pecied off, leaving the raw and quivering mass between burned are as followys.

Patrick keys, or West Troy, burned about the head and breast, lead removed from the hands, will die.

Patrick Labaard, from Temperance Hall, West Troy, head and kends dreadfully burned; skin pecied off from the new, mained are grabaled illumes and furness of powder, will die.

Fardy Congillia, burned about the head and neck: flesh removed from flagors, injuries fatel. Liver in Troy.

Moissel Hoare, burned about the head and face princi-

made by them with the plaintiff for the purchase of lands on Ward's Island, and to accept the deeds and pay the consideration agreed upon. Becision reserved. Comes of for the Corporation, Mr. H. H. Anderson; for plaintiff, The September yield of the Central mine was 32 tons (Shows and Park 1998).

Terrible Prairie Fire in Western Kansas

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 7, 1861.
We have accounts of a devastating prairie fire in the of Davis and Dickinson countles, involving the destruc-tion of fences, grain, hay, utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors of loss of life were current.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Dulness prevaits in Wall street, in consequence of the non-arrival of news from the expedition. In the absence of authentic intelligence the most ex. travagant romors are set affont by speculators, and obtain credence for a time among persons who are ill informed. There is nothing new in the money market; on demand, money is if anything rather more abundant than it was. The case of money in London, where it is worth only about 234 a 34 per cent on call, will help the British anciers to bear the drain of specie to this coun-

Exchange opens with some strength. The best bankers' bitts are held at 197% a % for sterling and 5.28% a 31% for frames. The course of the market will, however, depend upon the demand and supply to-morrow. It is understood that some of our wealthy houses are remitting in advance for their purchases, in the belief that exchange will rise when the navigation closes.

Business on the Stock Exchange is quite limited.

Clideago, Burlington and Quincy, and Tolodo were firmly held. Michigan Central, likewise, was active at yesterday's price. Pacific Mail is still wanted at the recent advance, though sales by speculaters keep it still below par. The whole transactions of the day foot up to quite a moderate amount, and in the afternoon especially the market was dull. Everybody is waiting to hear news either from the fleet, or from Missouri, or from Western Virginia. After the second board prices improved a fraction and closed firm. The following were the last quotations of the day:-United States 6's, registered, 1881, 26% a 24; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 53%, a %; do. 5's, 1874, 84% a 85; Indiana 5's, -a 70: Virginia 6's, 45 x 48; Tennescee 6's, 42 a 1/2; North Carolina 6's, 59 a 60; Missouri 6's, 43'4 a 1/4: Pacific Mail, 9874 a 99; New York Central, 7835 a 79; Eric, 32% a 1/4; do. preferred, 571/4 a 16 Hadson River, 35% a 34: Harlem, 12% a 34; do. preferred, 323% a 345 Rending, 35% a 55; Michigan Central, 563% a 16; Michigan Southern and Morthern Indiana, 187, a 10; do. guaranteed, 3916 a 14: Panama, 118 a 149; Illinois Central

Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 881/4 a 3/4; Delaware and Russon Canal, 84 a 85; Pennsylvania Coak 77 a 78. The banks paid \$3,500,000 into the Sub-Breasury to day. These payments do not inconvenience there as the money flows back in to bank as fast as it flows out. The business of the Sub-Tseasury

62% = 3%; Galera and Chicago; 69% a 70; Cleve-land and Toledo, 36% a %; Chicago and Rock Island, 52% a 53; Chicago, Busington and Quincy. 65 a 14; Delaware, Lackawang and Western, 69 a

70 Milwankee and Prairie du Chien, 20 a 21:

| Was not feeling | San Issands morning were \$21,903,328 90, and the balances

The statements of the banks of the three primaipal cities of the Union for the last week compare with the previous ones and the corresponding time of 1860 au-follows:-

N. York, Nov. 6.8444.014000 117.232.784 41.710.00 5.571.045 Boscon, Nov. 4. 65.287.47 44.700.63 76.28007 6214.166 Philas, Oct. 25... 25.434.475 20.350.944 6.754.79 2.272.063 The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week, and for

the corresponding week of 1860, as follows:-Oct. 23, 1861. Nos. 4, 1861. Nos. 5, 1890.

Loans ... \$64,375,842 | 63,528,747 | 64,040,323.

Specis ... 7,241,137 | 7,073,007 | 4,856,335 |

Leporits ... 25,082,613 | 24,766,563 | 20,066,549.

Circulation ... 6,841,922 | 6,214,166 | 7,607,032 |

The statement of them with the preceding shows a decrease of \$847,065. in the items of loans and discounts, \$127,756 in circulation, 3322,055 in deposits and \$191,139 in

The Philadelphia banks, with the exception of the Early of North America, make their dividends by law semi-annually, on the first Tuc sday in May and November in each year; and, ye terday being the first Tuesday in November, the following dividends were announced, which va give, compared with the dividends made severally in May

3	last:			Comment.	
ğ	The state of the s	Gavilal.	*****	W-10	Was Coulded
1	Banke.		May.	Nou.	Amount.
	Philadelphia		3	3	S.4.100
8	Farmers' & Mechanics'.	2,000,000	3	3	50,000
	Commercial	\$41,400	3	214	21,045
	Mochanies'	800,000	334	334	28,000
	Man. & Mechanics'		3	3	17 104
	Western.		2.000	3	
			4		12,558
	Southwark			6.	32,500
	Commerce		3	- 14	7,500
	Kensington		31	. 334	8,750
	Penn Township	850,000	334	3	10,500
	N. Liberties	. 500,000	3	3	15,000
	Tradesmen's		4	4	6.000
	City		_	3	13,015
	Girard.		3		
				7000	Passed.
	Consolidation		8 .	-	Passed.
	Union	211,545	-	-	Passed.
	Commonwealth	284.455	-	-	Passed.
	Corn Exchange	183,615	-	-	Passed.
	Total	00 811 175			\$265,979
		NELSON ESCUENTIALISTE SEGUE			
	The aggregate car	ital of the	2 924	is kee	luded in

the above table is \$10,811,175 -- a trifle more than was divided upon in May last-and the dividends foot up \$265,972-about \$41,000 less than was then paid, and equal to about 2.46 per cent. No one o the aighteen banks has increased on its May dividend, and five of them have failed to make any dividead. Three of the banks that passed their dividends in May again pass tham now; one that then passed now divides 3 per cent, and two that there rande 3 per cent each now pass a dividend. Four of the five new banks pass their dividends, and the Girard, which is the only old bank in the unenvis The Cincinnati Gazette of November 5 has the

following remarks on the opening of the hog trade:--

gives the following information relative to Lake Superior mining matters:—

The September yield of the Central mine was 32 tons (shapped this season 127 tons). The Copper Falls produced 24 tons in September, and in the season 243 tons, to October 1. In September the Frankin yielded 94% tons, the Hanceck 5 tons hopet, the furen 5 tons barrel work, isle Royale 85 tons, National 167%, Pewable 161%, Cliff 169, Quiney 172, Reckland 418, Superior 3. In the featomenths to October 1, the fale Royale has produced 529 tons, against 33 tons same time 1830; the Frankin, in nine months, 756 tons, and the 1830; the Frankin, in nine months, has yielded 649 tons; the National, in ten months, 751 tons, against 535 tons same time in 1850; the Pewable, in nine months, 311 tons; the Cliff, in ten months, 1314 tons, against 1,159 same time in 1850.

The September returns from the minist were gravity satisfactory. Farly in the present month there were four stopy, and all apprehensions on that score have ceased.

The reduction in costs in very department of mining continues. In the dressing of simap rock of low percentiage great improvements have been made during the present accessor. If the figures given by several mining for the summer menths should prove to be the average cost for the year, it he basiness a mining will not only stand on as good a basis as most other enterprise, but the time cannot be far distant when the copper of late Superior will control the price of that metal in all the markets of the worth.

In got copper may be quoted at 2014 to 2014 cents, cash. The demand for expectation in Apiece of that metal in all the markets of the worth.

The following are the earnings in detail of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for Octo-

ber:—

| Furth week. | 1800. | 1801. | 1801. | 1802. | 1802. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | 1803. | ber:-

Decrease \$81 958 70 The following is the October statement of the Illinois Central Railroad Company:--Acres free Sends sold ... 1,780.51 for Total sales diving the month of Oct., 1854... 7,427.43 for \$107,512 40 To which add toxes lot sales. 434 20 Total of all..... \$107,096 66 Collection in October for Free Land and In-

Total receipts is month of October, 1861. \$2.54,520.64
Total receipts in month of October, 1860. \$32,600 50
Total receipts into January 1, 1861. 2, 2,371,124 F9
Total receipts in serrespond's period of 1860 2,198480 66

Total receipts in sorrespond g period of 1350 2,198,489 68

| Secola Exchange | Thomas | Thom

| \$1000 US 6's, 'Rr, reg. 94 | \$100 uS 6's, 'Rr, reg. 95 |

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORTS. TUBESDAY, Nov. 7-3P. M Ashas -The market was steady, with small sales of pot-

and pearls at 35 3114 for both sorts. BREADSTUFFS -Flour-The market was less active and the following range of prices:-

bbls, at the above quotations. Scuthern flour wan steady and in fair demand from the trade, with salessef 700 a 800 bbis., closing within the range of the above figures. Rye flour was steady at quotations, and sales light. Ourn meal was in fair, demand, with moderate sales at unchanged flour was a supersonable was in fair, demand, with moderate sales at the most prices. Wheat was firm at yesterlay's prices for most descriptions, Good to prime amber Michigan and indianates of the moderate bruced a and 250,000 bushels at \$1.90 a, \$4.25 for rook winter Nestern, \$1.24 a, \$1.22 for number d., \$1.23 a \$1.24 \(\) for subset d., \$1.23 a \$1.24 \(\) for subset d., \$1.23 a \$1.24 \(\) for subset d., \$1.25 and \$1.19 a, \$1.22 for Chicago Spring. Corn was firm and in good demand, while the sales-footed up about 169,000 bushels, at 55c a 63\(\) for good to high mixed, for shapping, and at 55c, for Western yellow. By we acted by with sales of 400 bushels \$1.25 a t 80c.; by which will be sales for the sales of \$1.25 a t 80c.; but the demand, with sales of \$2.200 bushels \$1.25 a t 60c. and \$1.

Only were in fair demand, and prices were State at 62c. Only were in fair demand, and prices were Street, with sales of Western at 41c. a 42c. and at 42c. a 43c. for State. Corpact—The market was quiet, but stendy, while no sales of the of moment transpired. A lot of 20 bags Marchinette and the sales of the or moment transpired. A lot of 20 bags Marchinette and the sales of 1,500 bates, part on speculation and part to apinness, change on the basis of 2,100 bates. Corres.—The market continued to rule firm, with sales of 1,500 lades, part on speculation and part to aprimens, change on the basis of 23,50. a 24,50. for middling uplands. The market was in that condition that should a a man, enter the market under a pressure to sell, he night be composited to make under a pressure to sell, he night be composited to make under a pressure to sell, and a part in would be taxed 3,0. a 3,0. more than he would be ashe to sell at.

The would be taxed \$10. a \$10. more than he would be able to sell at.

Legistre—Rates to Liverpool were nather easier and about 20.000 bushels wheat were ongaged to that part at al.4. a 11144. in bulk and bags, and 29.000 bushels eem in bulk at 1144, and 1,000 bulks flour at 25. To Louden 30.000 bushels wheat were engaged as 220. a 123.4 in bulk and bags, and 1,000 bbls. our at 33. To Harre 24.000 bushels wheat were engaged at 24c., and, 6,000 bushels, probably to all up, at 50. to Bysmen 150cases thousens were engaged at 25. d., and 200 packages lard and tailow at 18. d. 2000 oushels eem word engaged to Carkyand a market at 15340.

Hay was steady and in good request, with sales for shapment at 50c a 70c, apr for eaty use at 70c a 75c. Monassa.—The market was absody, while prices were anchanged.

Navat Shores—the market was asseady, while prices were anchanged.